BULLETIN

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND



WELLINGTON, N.Z.

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Note: Where figures are given to a certain degree of approximation the total shown may not be the same as the sum of the items.

The following symbols have been used throughout the "Bulletin":
.. = not available.
— = nil or less than half the unit employed.

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Bretton Woods

V—STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

(PREVIOUS ARTICLES HAVE OUTLINED THE OBJECTIVES AND WORKING PRINCIPLES OF THE FUND AND BANK. IN THIS, THE FINAL ARTICLE OF THE SERIES, THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION OF THE TWO INSTITUTIONS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.)

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Membership

The members of the Fund are the Governments of the countries which have ratified the Articles of Agreement and accepted the conditions laid down by the Fund. Acceptance of membership by a country includes membership on behalf of its colonies, overseas territories, protectorates and mandates. A member becomes eligible to use the Fund's resources and payment of its subscription is due when a par value for its currency has been established.

Of the 44 countries represented at the original conference 38 became members on the inauguration of the Fund and two have since joined. Fifteen countries not represented at the 1944 conference have also joined, and one of the original members (Poland) has withdrawn so that the Fund now has a total membership of 54 countries. The most recent accessions were Jordan, Japan and Western Germany. Other countries may join at such times and on such conditions as the Fund may prescribe.

The existing membership includes the major part of the trading world, the main exceptions being Argentina, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, New Zealand and Russia and most of the countries under her influence. The member countries, their quotas and voting power are set out in the table at the end of this article.

Withdrawal is accomplished merely by transmitting a notice in writing to the principal office of the Fund, and becomes effective on the date the notice is received. A withdrawing member becomes entitled to receive in its own currency the value of its quota plus any amounts due to it, less any amounts due to or accruing to the Fund. No payment is made until six months after withdrawal when the Fund pays to the member its holdings of the member's currency up to the amount due. If the Fund's holdings of such currency are less than the sum due, the balance is payable over not more than five years in gold or by other agreed means. If its holdings exceed the amount due, the retiring member is required to redeem the excess in gold, convertible currencies or by agreed means within five years and, in the interim, to accept payments by Fund members from the unredeemed balance.

Organisation

The Fund is comprised of a Board of Governors, a minimum of 12 Executive Directors in full time attendance, and a staff of about 400 drawn widely from member countries.

All powers of the Fund are vested in the Board of Governors consisting of one Governor (and an alternate or deputy) appointed by each member Government and entitled to cast the number of votes allotted to the member appointing him. The Board is required to meet at least once a year, but more frequent meetings can be called, and provision is made for telegraphic votes to be taken on urgent matters. Members have usually appointed their Minister of Finance to the Board of Governors, although some have chosen senior Government or Central Bank officials instead. The term of appointment is five years subject to the pleasure of the appointing Government. No payment other than for expenses in attending meetings is received from the Fund by Governors. While the Board of Governors delegates most of its powers to the Executive Directors, the Articles of Agreement stipulate that a number of major matters, such as the admission of new members, revision of quotas, and uniform changes in par values, cannot be so delegated.

There are now sixteen Executive Directors—five appointed by the Governments of the members having the largest quotas (the United States, the United Kingdom, China, France and India), two elected by the other American Republics, and nine elected by the other member Governments.

They are responsible for the general operations of the Fund. Each director has the aggregate voting power of the members who appointed or elected him, but must cast all his votes as one unit. For example, a Norwegian has been elected to represent Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. In all, he has 3,820 votes for normal purposes which he must cast in one block. Elections for Executive Directors take place every two years. The position is a full time one, and Executive Directors receive a salary from the Fund.

At the head of the staff is the Managing Director who is appointed by the Executive Board and is Chairman of that Board. He cannot be an Executive Director or a Governor and has no vote except a casting vote in the case of an equal division.

Washington, D.C., has been chosen as the location of the principal offices of the Fund in accordance with the provision of the Articles of Agreement that it should be in the territory of the member having the largest quota. Each member appoints its Central Bank, Treasury, or other fiscal institution as the agent through which the Fund and the member carry out their transactions. In addition the Central Bank or, where the member has no Central Bank, some appropriate institution acceptable to the Fund, is designated as the depository of the Fund's holdings of the member's currency.

Voting

Voting rights and drawing rights are determined by the size of the member's quota. Each member receives 250 votes plus one for each 100,000 dollars subscribed. For example, the United Kingdom with a quota of $1,300 million has 13,250 votes; Australia with a quota of $200 million has 2,250 votes; and if New Zealand joined with a quota of $50 million she would have 750 votes.

The following table shows the voting strengths of the main geographical or currency groups together with the number of representatives from each—

	Percentage of Total Votes	*No. of Executive Directors*	*No. of Governors*
British Commonwealth*	25.5	4	7
United States	27.6	1	1
Other American Representatives*	12.5	3	19
Sterling Area	23.7	3	10
Dollar Area*	36.8	3	16

* Includes Canada.

When the Fund is considering a waiver of the conditions governing the use of the Fund's reserves or considering declaring a member ineligible to use the Fund's resources, each member receives an additional vote for each $400,000 of net loans of its currency made through the Fund at the time the vote is taken, and loses a vote for each $400,000 of foreign currencies it has borrowed.

Status

As an international institution the Fund requires its members to allow it the status and privileges commonly allowed by Governments to one another. Thus the Fund requires the capacity to enter into contracts, to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property and to institute legal proceedings. It is immune from judicial processes (except as waived for any proceedings or by the terms of its contracts), its communications are privileged, its assets are protected from legal or executive action and are free from restrictions which might interfere with its activities, and both the Fund and its staff are free from taxation.

Interpretation

Questions of interpretation of the Articles are first submitted to the Executive Directors for decision. If the question particularly affects a member who is not entitled to appoint an Executive Director, the member is entitled to send a representative to attend the meeting at which the question is decided. Any member can require that the question be then submitted to the Board of Governors whose decision is final. In the event of a disagreement between the Fund and a member who has withdrawn, or if the Fund is in process of liquidation, the disagreement is submitted to three arbitrators, of whom one is appointed by the member, one by the Fund and the third, unless the parties otherwise agree, is appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Amendments

Proposed amendments to the Articles are first of all put to the Board of Governors. If the Board approves, member Governments then vote on the proposal. If three-fifths of the members having four-fifths of the voting power accept the amendment, it is incorporated into the agreement and comes into force within three months. However, unanimous acceptance of the amendment is required when the amendment modifies the right to withdraw from the Fund, the provision that no change in a member's quota shall be made without its consent, or the provision that no change in a member's par value can be made except on the proposal of that member.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ALTHOUGH THEIR FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS are quite distinct, the structure of the Bank in general resembles that of the Fund, so that most of the remarks in the first part of this article concerning the Fund also apply to the Bank, the main differences being set out below.

Membership

Membership is restricted to those members of the International Monetary Fund who ratify the Articles of the Bank and accept the terms laid down by the Bank. At present all members of the Fund are also members of the Bank, but a country may be a member of the Fund without joining the Bank. A member who withdraws from the Fund ceases automatically, after three months, to be a member of the Bank, unless the Bank, by a three-fourths majority, agrees to the continuation of membership.

Withdrawal from the Bank is effected by written notice, and the Bank must arrange to repurchase, at their book value, the shares of a retiring member. However, so long as the member or its agencies have loans or guarantees on loans outstanding the Bank must withhold repayment of the whole or an appropriate portion of the member's share capital, which may be used to meet any liability on such loans or guarantees. Withdrawal does not alter the liability of a member under existing loans borrowed or guaranteed by the member. Nor does it remove the contingent liability of the member in respect of losses on loans or guarantees made by the Bank before withdrawal took place.

Organisation

The provisions affecting the Board of Governors and the Executive Directors are similar to those of the Fund except that there is no special provision for representation of the smaller American republics by Executive Directors and that the chief administrative officer and chairman of the Executive Directors is designated as the President of the Bank. In addition, however, there is an Advisory Council, and separate loan committees are set up to report on each loan. The Advisory Council consists of not less than seven persons, including representatives of banking, commercial, industrial, labour and agricultural interests, selected by the Board of Governors, in agreement with other specialised international agencies in the respec-

tive fields, on as wide a national basis as possible. Its function is to advise the Bank on matters of general policy and for this purpose it must meet at least annually and more frequently if required. Appointment is for two years, and members are eligible for re-appointment. No remuneration except for expenses is paid.

Before a loan is granted by the Bank, it must be recommended by a loan committee appointed by the Bank. Each such committee includes an expert selected by the Governor of the member in whose territories the project is located and one or more members of the technical staff of the Bank.

Voting

Each member receives 250 votes plus one vote for every share held. The method of voting by Governors and Executive Directors of the Bank is similar to that in the Fund, the only difference being that, whereas in the Fund, the voting strengths of the members are adjusted in accordance with their debtor/creditor status when voting on certain questions, in the Bank a member's voting strength remains the same in all circumstances.

Status

Unlike the Fund which is immune from judicial process (unless it chooses to waive the immunity), the Bank can be sued in the territories of a member in which the Bank has an office, has appointed an agent for the purpose of accepting notice of process, or has issued or guaranteed securities. Actions may not be brought by members themselves. The reason for the difference is that the Bank derives part of its loanable funds from and enters into contracts with private institutions and individuals who must be given the right to take action against the Bank should the necessity arise. In other respects, the Bank and its staff enjoy the same privileges of status, immunity from taxation, etc., as the Fund.

Amendments

The procedure for amendments to the Articles is the same as for the Fund except that unanimity is required for modifications affecting the right to withdraw, the limitation on share liability and a member's option to subscribe to any increase in authorised capital.

MEMBERS OF I.M.F. AND I.B.R.D.

COUNTRY	FUND		BANK		COUNTRY	FUND		BANK	
	Quota $ *millions*	Number of Votes % of Total *in Brackets*	Value of Shares $ *millions*	Number of Votes % of Total *in Brackets*		Quota $ *millions*	Number of Votes % of Total *in Brackets*	Value of Shares $ *millions*	Number of Votes % of Total *in Brackets*
Australia	200.0	2,250 *(2.2)*	200.0	2,250 *(2.2)*	**Iran**	35.0	600 *(0.6)*	33.6	586 *(0.6)*
Austria	50.0	750 *(0.7)*	50.0	750 *(0.7)*	**Iraq**	8.0	330 *(0.3)*	6.0	310 *(0.3)*
Belgium	225.0	2,500 *(2.5)*	225.0	2,500 *(2.4)*	**Italy**	180.0	2,050 *(2.0)*	180.0	2,050 *(2.0)*
Bolivia	10.0	350 *(0.3)*	7.0	320 *(0.3)*	**Japan**	250.0	2,750 *(2.7)*	250.0	2,750 *(2.7)*
Brazil	150.0	1,750 *(1.7)*	105.0	1,300 *(1.3)*	**Jordan**	3.0	280 *(0.3)*	3.0	280 *(0.3)*
Burma	15.0	400 *(0.4)*	15.0	400 *(0.4)*	**Lebanon**	4.5	295 *(0.3)*	4.5	295 *(0.3)*
Canada	300.0	3,250 *(3.2)*	325.0	3,500 *(3.4)*	**Luxembourg**	10.0	350 *(0.3)*	10.0	350 *(0.3)*
Ceylon	15.0	400 *(0.4)*	15.0	400 *(0.4)*	**Mexico**	90.0	1,150 *(1.1)*	65.0	900 *(0.9)*
Chile	50.0	750 *(0.7)*	35.0	600 *(0.6)*	**Netherlands**	275.0	3,000 *(3.0)*	275.0	3,000 *(2.9)*
China	550.0	5,750 *(5.7)*	600.0	6,250 *(6.0)*	**Nicaragua**	2.0	270 *(0.3)*	.8	258 *(0.2)*
Colombia	50.0	750 *(0.7)*	35.0	600 *(0.6)*	**Norway**	50.0	750 *(0.7)*	50.0	750 *(0.7)*
Costa Rica	5.0	300 *(0.3)*	2.0	270 *(0.3)*	**Pakistan**	100.0	1,250 *(1.2)*	100.0	1,250 *(1.2)*
Cuba	50.0	750 *(0.7)*	35.0	600 *(0.6)*	**Panama**	.5	255 *(0.3)*	.2	252 *(0.2)*
Czechoslovakia	125.0	1,500 *(1.5)*	125.0	1,500 *(1.4)*	**Paraguay**	3.5	285 *(0.3)*	1.4	264 *(0.3)*
Denmark	68.0	930 *(0.9)*	68.0	930 *(0.9)*	**Peru**	25.0	500 *(0.5)*	17.5	425 *(0.4)*
Dominican Republic	5.0	300 *(0.3)*	2.0	270 *(0.3)*	**Philippine Republic**	15.0	400 *(0.4)*	15.0	400 *(0.4)*
Ecuador	5.0	300 *(0.3)*	3.2	282 *(0.3)*	**Sweden**	100.0	1,250 *(1.2)*	100.0	1,250 *(1.2)*
Egypt	60.0	850 *(0.8)*	53.3	783 *(0.8)*	**Syria**	6.5	315 *(0.3)*	6.5	315 *(0.3)*
El Salvador	2.5	275 *(0.3)*	1.0	260 *(0.3)*	**Thailand**	12.5	375 *(0.4)*	12.5	375 *(0.4)*
Ethiopia	6.0	310 *(0.3)*	3.0	280 *(0.3)*	**Turkey**	43.0	680 *(0.7)*	43.0	680 *(0.7)*
Finland	38.0	630 *(0.6)*	38.0	630 *(0.6)*	**Union of South Africa**	100.0	1,250 *(1.2)*	100.0	1,250 *(1.2)*
France	525.0	5,500 *(5.5)*	525.0	5,500 *(5.3)*	**United Kingdom**	1,300.0	13,250 *(13.2)*	1,300.0	13,250 *(12.8)*
Greece	40.0	650 *(0.6)*	25.0	500 *(0.5)*	**United States**	2,750.0	27,750 *(27.6)*	3,175.0	32,000 *(30.9)*
Guatemala	5.0	300 *(0.3)*	2.0	270 *(0.3)*	**Uruguay**	15.0	400 *(0.4)*	10.5	355 *(0.3)*
Honduras	2.5	275 *(0.3)*	1.0	260 *(0.3)*	**Western Germany**	330.0	3,550 *(3.5)*	330.0	3,550 *(3.4)*
Iceland	1.0	260 *(0.3)*	1.0	260 *(0.3)*	**Venezuela**	15.0	400 *(0.4)*	10.5	355 *(0.3)*
India	400.0	4,250 *(4.2)*	400.0	4,250 *(4.1)*	**Yugoslavia**	60.0	850 *(0.8)*	40.0	650 *(0.6)*
					TOTAL	**8,736.5**	**100,865**	**9,036.5**	**105,865**

The Terms of Trade

NEW ZEALAND'S national income in real terms is closely related to changes in overseas conditions. For example, increased prices for exports relative to prices of imports mean that more goods can be made available for consumption and investment in New Zealand than would otherwise be possible, with a corresponding improvement in material welfare. A measure of the influence of overseas price changes on conditions within New Zealand is given by dividing the index of export prices by the index of import prices. This ratio is called "the terms of trade". The terms of trade improve when export prices rise relatively to import prices, since a given volume of exports will buy a greater volume of imports; and conversely they

deteriorate when export prices fall relatively to import prices.

The balance of payments is considerably influenced by changes in the terms of trade. When the terms of trade move against a country, the volume of exports must be increased if external payments are to be balanced while the volume of imports is maintained and there is then greater difficulty in avoiding deficits in the balance of trade. When the terms of trade improve, it is easier to achieve trade surpluses.

The terms of trade for New Zealand since 1936 are shown in the accompanying table and graph.

NEW ZEALAND'S TERMS OF TRADE

(Base: Average of Three Years 1936-38 = 100)

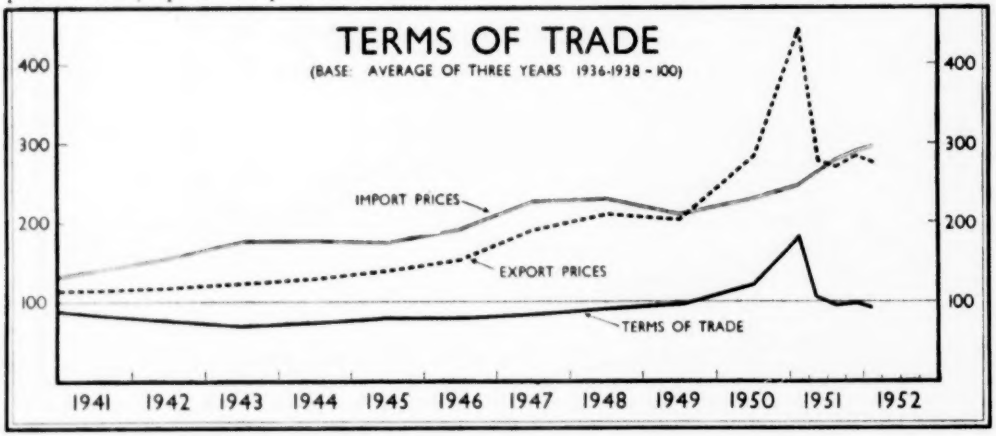
Year	Import Prices	Export Prices	Terms of Trade
1936	96	93	97
1937	102	107	105
1938	102	101	99
1939	102	98	96
1940	123	113	92
1941	138	115	83
1942	154	117	76
1943	176	122	69
1944	176	128	73
1945	174	138	79
1946	190	151	79
1947	226	189	84
1948	230	209	91
1949	210	203	97
1950	230	284	123
1951	269	333	124
Quarterly:			
1951 1st Q'ter	247	449	182
2nd "	264	278	105
3rd "	281	271	96
4th " *	290	286	99
1952 1st Q'ter *	295	277	94

* Provisional.

The export price index is compiled from exporters' prices or closely equivalent export f.o.b. values. The import price index is calculated from declared Customs values in which it is assumed that freight and insurance charges rise or fall proportionately with the cost of the goods in the exporting country. However, during the last war freight and insurance costs rose proportionately more than did the actual cost of import commodities and an adjustment has been made to the import price index to take this into account.

The base period used is the years 1936-38 = 100. When the terms of trade index rises above 100, they have improved relative to the base period. It should be stressed that a figure above 100 means nothing more than an improvement relative to the base period. The base period of three pre-war years has been selected in an endeavour to represent normality, but is of necessity arbitrary because for no period can it be said that the terms of trade were in equilibrium, i.e., neither adverse nor advantageous. With a different base period, the figure might be under 100. Consequently, it is the movement in the terms of trade index which is significant, as well as whether it is above or below 100.

During the last war, the terms of trade moved against New Zealand. Food and wool were shipped to the United Kingdom at contract prices based mainly on the cost of production, which though rising slowly was kept low by the Government's stabilisation policy. At the same time, import prices rose more rapidly. To correct the unfavourable position in which New Zealand was thus placed, the British Government made lump sum grants totalling £N.Z.35 million during the period 1944-48 but these amounts have not been taken into account in calculating the index numbers. From 1946 onwards, the terms of trade were improving, reaching a very high level with the period of peak wool prices in 1950-51. Then they fell rapidly to a level that is not very different from the average of the three pre-war years.



Economic Conditions in New Zealand

A QUARTERLY REVIEW

Primary Production

In spite of the dry conditions mentioned in the previous review, the 1951-52 dairy season was another record one, butterfat production totalling 506.4 million lbs. compared with 498.8 million lbs. in 1950-51. As a result of favourable climatic conditions in

August and September, the 1952-53 season has opened at new record levels and the outlook for the first half of the season is bright. Meat killings for the 1951-52 season have now ceased, and killings for export totalled 348,000 tons compared with 293,000 tons in 1950-51. Carry-over stocks of dairy produce and meat were extremely low.

Wool auctions since May have been limited to sales of crutchings during July and August. Values fluctuated throughout this series but tended to rise towards the end, the overall average being about 32 pence per lb. Sheepskin prices continued to rise until July but have since fallen although still above March levels. Hide prices continue to improve.

A record quantity of apples was sold on the London market for the season and realisations were good. The markets for casein and sausage casings remain unsettled, while those for seeds and peas are weak.

Balance of Payments

Payments for private imports declined from a monthly rate of £23 million in the first quarter and £18 million in the second to about £14 million in the third quarter. With the close of the export season receipts from exports have also fallen in spite of considerable shipments of meat in July and August, and monthly deficits in overseas exchange transactions have continued. The total deficit for the nine months amounted to £28.6 million. Increased prices for meat and dairy exports will assist receipts in the current season. It has been announced by the Reserve Bank that the exchange allocations scheme for private imports will be continued in 1953 with a basic allocation of 40 per cent of remittances in 1950.

Net Overseas Assets, which amounted to £81.8 million in December, 1951, fell from £74.8 million at the end of April to £64.8 million on 24th September.

Monetary Situation

The volume of money declined to £241 million at the end of September, the fall since April being greater than usual for this period of the year and the total £19 million below that for September, 1951. The main reasons for the fall were the balance of payments deficit and a reduction of trading bank advances from £191.1 million at the beginning of May to £163.9 million on 1st October. Seasonal factors account for a large part of this decline, but the tighter monetary policy and the liquidation of stocks were also important. The seasonal rise in advances to the Government began in August, the increase to the end of September being £12.7 million.

In July, the Reserve Bank announced that the trading banks' minimum deposit requirements would be raised as from 1st August to 10 per cent of their demand liabilities and 5 per cent of their time liabilities, compared with the former requirements of 7 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. The purpose of this was to reinforce the Reserve Bank's credit policy by reducing the trading banks' reserves in excess of the statutory requirement.

Partly as a result of the seasonal increase in Government borrowing from the Reserve Bank, the trading banks' cash position has continued to improve, and their surplus above the statutory minimum has been more than maintained.

Evidence of slackening in business activity is shown by the figures of bank debits which were 7 per cent lower in the period from May to August than in the same period last year despite appreciable increases in wholesale and retail prices.

Capital Market

Conditions in the capital market have been quiet with money tight. The average yield on long-term Government stock rose from £3. 11s. 3d. in May to £3. 19s. 11d. at the beginning of October; short-term stocks were returning yields of nearly 4½ per cent which led to increased buying interest, but the market remained weak.

In August the authorised rate for local body loans was raised from 3¾ per cent to 4 per cent, and a number of new issues have since been made or announced by local bodies. The largest of these was a debenture issue of £1.6 million by five Auckland local bodies. In the first month, slightly over half this loan was subscribed.

The market for equities is quiet but firm, with most shares showing some recovery from their low levels of three months ago. The demand for capital remains high, and new issues are not easy to place.

Employment and Wages

At the end of August unemployment was negligible and the demand for labour still high though falling, notified vacancies standing at 15,933 in spite of a considerable reduction in the last few months particularly in vacancies for unskilled labour and female labour.

Wage rates based on industrial awards remained steady prior to the new standard wage pronouncement in July. This pronouncement will lead in the next few months to higher award rates although actual rates will not necessarily be affected to the same extent because of existing margins between actual and award rates.

Retail Trade (Wellington Area)

Except for July, when they reached last year's level, total retail sales for the groups sampled by the Bank have continued to be below the corresponding months of 1951. In August, the all groups index of sales dropped to the August 1950 level. Sales of household appliances were still at high levels, but in all other groups turnovers were lower than last year, particularly household drapery where they fell below the 1950 figures.

Retail stocks have fallen in value by about 10 per cent from their peak in November, 1951. Stocks of furniture and furnishings were still very high, mainly because of large imports of fabrics. The recent increase in household appliance stocks is attributed to the better supply position for refrigerators and washing machines.

Prices

The Consumers' Price Index for the September quarter was some 6 per cent higher than a year ago. During the quarter, the index rose by 1.1 per cent compared with a rise of over 3 per cent in the same period last year. Food prices increased by about 2 per cent, all the food groups sharing in the increase. Other consumer prices were virtually unchanged.

Meat Industry Agreements

AN ARTICLE in the "Bulletin" for August, 1951, outlined the procedure under which meat is purchased for export by the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board and set out the main conditions of the long-term agreement between the New Zealand Government and the United Kingdom Ministry of Food for the bulk-purchase of New Zealand meat.

The agreement provided for a maximum variation of prices in any one year up or down, of 7½ per cent. However, in the 1951-52 season a price increase in excess of this figure was allowed (see "Bulletin" for March, 1952). This followed the granting by the United Kingdom of substantial price increases to other countries supplying meat, and was designed to bring New Zealand contract prices into line with those received by Australia.

As a result of recent negotiations, an overall average price increase of about 12½ per cent in the contract prices has been agreed upon for the 1952-53 season. This is spread over the different classes of meat approximately as follows: lambs, quarter-beef and porkers, 15 per cent; wethers, 20 per cent; edible offal, 7½ per cent. There is no increase for ewe meat and baconers.

During the negotiations, alterations were made to the conditions of the long-term agreement insofar as they affected the annual price variations. Under the new arrangements, it was agreed that for the remaining period of the existing long-term contract (which expires at the end of the 1954-55 season in September, 1955) variations in prices up or down on account of movements in prices paid to other countries supplying the United Kingdom would be limited to 10 per cent instead of 7½ per cent. However, it was further provided that, if proved costs of production in New Zealand moved by more than 10 per cent, this 10 per cent limitation would not apply and prices might move to the extent that costs have altered.

As from 1st October, 1952, the commencement of the 1952-53 season, meat producers are to receive the full amount of the proceeds from meat exported. This follows a similar move in the dairy industry.

The following prices are to be paid by the New Zealand Meat Producers Board for the main classes of meat delivered aboard ship for export in the 1952-53 season. The prices ruling at the close of the 1951-52 season are given for comparison.

PURCHASE PRICE OF BARE MEAT FOR EXPORT
(MAIN CLASSES)

(pence per lb.) *Source: N.Z. Meat Producers Board*

CLASS	(Carcase Weight, lbs.)	SEASON 1951-52	SEASON 1952-53
Lambs—			
Prime Down Cross	36 and under	14.75	16.36
	37/42	13.75	16.17
Prime Canterbury	36 and under	14.6875	16.17
	37/42	13.6875	15.86
Prime Crossbred	36 and under	14.5	15.91
	37/42	13.5	15.73
Wethers—			
Prime	49/56	8.4375	9.65
	57/64	8.0625	9.19
Ewes—	56 and under	5.75	5.49
	57/64	5.25	
Quarter Beef—			
Ox and Heifer—			
Hinds G.A.Q.	720 and under	13.5	14.15*
Fores G.A.Q.	720 and under	9.7	11.05*
Cow—			
Hinds G.A.Q.	All weights	9.8	9.31
Fores G.A.Q.	All weights	7.2	7.34
Porkers (Unsinged)—			
Prime	60/80	20.5	23.57
Baconers (Singed)—			
Prime	121/160	18.1875	18.19

* All weights.

A feature of the prices for lambs is a narrowing of the price differential in favour of the light weight compared with the heavier lamb carcase. The penny per pound margin in the 1951-52 season was designed to encourage production of the light-weight carcase.

The table below gives details of the killings of meat for export during the seasons 1949-50 to 1951-52.

KILLINGS OF MEAT FOR EXPORT

(Tons) *Source: N.Z. Meat Producers Board*

CLASS	SEASON 1949-50	SEASON 1950-51	SEASON 1951-52
Lambs	192,560	174,076	182,713
Wethers	16,807	8,492	26,775
Ewes	53,447	43,183	57,676
Quarter Beef	36,426	22,408	32,642
Boner Beef	24,714	23,393	11,053
Pig Meats	11,905	9,201	5,379
Other	16,505	12,269	14,267
	352,364	**293,022**	**330,505***

* Excludes approximately 17,000 tons shipped under Open General License.

At the close of the 1951-52 season, a total of 12,634 tons of meat were held in store compared with 39,851 tons and 34,109 tons in 1950-51 and 1949-50 respectively.

Shorter Notes

New Zealand Wool Commission

The Wool Commission Amendment Act 1952, passed on 26th September, provides for the continuation as a permanent body of the New Zealand Wool Commission set up as from 1st January, 1952, under the Wool Commission Act, 1951. (See "Bulletin" December, 1951.)

Under this Act, the Wool Commission administers a minimum floor price scheme for New Zealand wool sold at auctions in New Zealand or the United Kingdom approved by the Commission. In the first place, the Act was to expire on 30th September, 1952, but, in view of the success of the Commission's operations last season and the fact that the majority of wool growers are in support of its continued existence, the time limit has been removed.

A further amendment provides for the inclusion of slipe wool in the scheme. Previously only greasy and scoured wools were covered.

The table of floor prices for the 1952-53 season is based on an overall average price for greasy wool of 24 pence per lb., the same as in 1951-52. The floor prices for slipe wool will be related to the corresponding rates for greasy wool.

In its first season the Commission bought in some 1,700 bales of wool which were subsequently resold at a profit of £14,000.

Capital Issues Control

Capital issues approved under the Finance Emergency Regulations, 1940 (No. 2), during the third quarter, 1952, amounted to £7.4 million. The following table gives earlier figures for comparison.

TOTAL APPROVALS

	Registrations	Increases & Allotments	Mortgages & Debentures	Total	
		(£000)		No.	(£000)
1951	7,437	10,709	9,980	505	28,126
1952					
1st qr.	946	2,556	2,646	119	6,148
2nd qr.	1,265	2,732	2,242	177	6,239
3rd qr.	2,368	3,275	1,765	199	7,408

Although the total amount approved is higher in the third quarter, the amount of issues which will involve demands on money becoming available for investment has fallen considerably. Issues approved which involve new finance totalled £4.3 million in the first quarter, 1952, £3.8 million* in the second quarter and only £2.6 million in the third. This decline has been mainly caused by a fall in the amount of mortgages and debenture finance, the respective figures being £2.5 million, £2.0 million and £0.7 million. During the third quarter, 49 applications for issues totalling £2.4 million were declined or deferred compared with 38 applications* totalling £1.9 million* in the second quarter.

* Revised.

No-remittance Import Licences

On 19th September, following the suspension for two months of the issue of no-remittance licences for imports from the sterling area, the Associate Minister of Finance announced the resumption of the scheme under amended conditions.

No-remittance import licences are now being granted for the importation from the United Kingdom of any class of goods for which ordinary import licences are normally available, provided the goods are for the personal use of the importer or his family. Licences are not granted for goods for commercial trading.

No-remittance licences are not issued unless the applicant can prove that he has owned the relative overseas funds for not less than twelve months, or, if he has received them within the previous twelve months, that they have not been acquired by buying overseas currency or securities.

Applications held over by the Customs Department pending the announcement of the amended policy are regarded as having lapsed and fresh applications are required from those who consider themselves still qualified to receive a licence under the new conditions.

The introduction of no-remittance licencing facilities was announced in May, 1950, to enable holders of funds in the sterling area to use them to import goods for which, in general, ordinary import licences were granted (see "Statistical Summary" May, 1950). It is not expected that the new policy will result in licences being issued on the large scale which formerly took place. In particular the new policy is designed to ensure that licences are not issued to applicants who attempt to qualify in respect of funds obtained by purchasing overseas currency or securities in exchange for payment in New Zealand currency.

Retail Trade (Wellington Area)

According to the Reserve Bank sample survey, retail sales in the Wellington area in August were down by about 11 per cent on a year ago, household drapery and radio sales being most affected. Stocks remained steady during the month.

The "All Groups" index numbers for the value of sales and stocks since May are (average monthly value during the year ended 31st March, 1951 = 100):—

	May	*June*	*July*	*August*
Sales	114	101	106	95
Stocks	132	133	128	130

SALES, 1952

(Percentage changes in value compared with the same month of previous year)

COMMODITY GROUP	May	June	July	Aug.
Men's and Boys' Wear	— 5	— 21	0	— 8
Women's, Girls' & Infants' Wear	— 10	— 8	+ 1	— 16
Household Drapery	— 27	— 3	— 20	— 41
Footwear	+ 5	0	— 7	— 8
Furniture & Furnishings	— 11	+ 9	— 6	— 12
Household Appliances	+ 25	+ 24	+ 27	+ 13
Radios	— 17	— 2	— 33	— 48
All Groups	**— 4**	**— 7**	**0**	**— 11**

STOCKS, 1952

(Percentage changes in value compared with the same month of previous year)

COMMODITY GROUP	May	June	July	Aug.
Men's and Boys' Wear	+ 7	+ 8	+ 2	— 3
Women's, Girls' & Infants' Wear	+ 13	+ 12	+ 12	+ 5
Household Drapery	+ 92	+ 108	+ 95	+ 63
Footwear	+ 3	+ 4	+ 10	+ 2
Furniture & Furnishings	+ 114	+ 88	+ 76	+ 35
Household Appliances	+ 83	+ 171	+ 126	+ 112
Radios	+ 20	+ 20	+ 39	+ 88
All Groups	**+ 20**	**+ 21**	**+ 16**	**+ 9**

United Kingdom Gold and Dollar Reserves

The gold and dollar reserves of the United Kingdom, which declined by $635 million in the first quarter of 1952 and $15 million in the second, were maintained during the third quarter, the total standing at $1,685 million at the end of September. Receipts from the United States on account of defence aid amounted to $133 million in the third quarter. Gold payments to the European Payments Union totalled $152 million, representing the deficits for the months of June, July and August and brought the total paid in gold to E.P.U. to $605 million.

In the month of September the sterling area earned a surplus of $13 million with E.P.U. countries and also received credit for $24 millions representing a loan repayment by France, making a total credit of $37 million for the month. This is the first surplus with E.P.U. since April, 1951.

The deficits incurred with E.P.U. fell from $278 million in the first quarter to $154 million in the second quarter and $67 million in the third.

(£N.Z. thousands)

Liabilities and Assets

Average of Weekly Figures:	LIABILITIES					ASSETS							
	Bank Notes	Demand Liabilities				Reserve			Investments	Advances to State		Other Advances and Discounts	Other Assets*
		State	Banks	Wool Retention Account†	Other	Gold	Sterling Exchange	Other* Exchange		Market'g Orgns.	Other		
1945	41,123	12,228	43,972	—	1,012	2,802	60,064	—	11,797	2,085	24,163	—	1,455
1946	45,169	17,302	59,731	—	524	2,802	81,332	—	5,991	961	35,127	—	1,396
1947	47,682	13,265	57,102	—	483	2,802	85,300	—	4,576	1,157	28,510	5	1,046
1948●	48,930	13,228	57,706	—	380	2,802	65,090	—	10,496	1,698	35,182	2,437	7,549
1949	51,312	11,384	73,837	—	355	3,223	48,995	—	41,855	3,482	37,628	4,907	1,973
1950	55,126	15,446	74,239	117	1,115	4,269	51,319	256	31,313	5,096	52,245	5,378	2,277
1951	60,361	18,844	69,326	4,204	725	5,139	62,557	383	27,107	3,379	51,134	6,829	3,224
Last Wednesday in Month:													
1951—Sept.	60,566	12,173	84,617	1,494	604	5,365	68,213	457	31,440	1,419	50,040	6,019	2,423
Oct.	61,298	13,744	79,248	882	292	5,418	59,003	358	36,132	1,373	50,000	6,019	3,097
Nov.	64,576	12,268	69,737	361	470	5,451	38,602	437	46,182	1,541	52,986	6,019	2,365
Dec.	69,366	9,975	65,896	34	191	5,506	29,131	400	54,182	2,586	50,000	6,019	4,069
1952—Jan.	63,837	12,256	62,841	61	299	5,578	22,620	1,467	54,182	2,774	50,000	6,019	2,974
Feb.	62,217	22,149	54,396	—	687	5,638	19,786	1,566	54,182	4,805	50,012	6,019	4,023
Mar.	62,205	33,605	24,643	—	604	5,714	21,756	510	34,182	6,321	50,000	6,019	3,215
Apr.	62,600	22,235	33,210	—	529	5,749	23,019	406	32,182	5,985	50,000	6,019	2,416
May	61,876	15,433	41,098	—	489	5,873	24,818	646	32,182	4,701	50,000	6,019	2,057
June	61,225	11,530	44,426	—	429	5,913	20,741	1,703	32,182	4,812	50,000	6,019	3,683
July	60,374	6,794	44,370	—	520	5,955	18,842	1,877	32,182	3,007	50,066	6,019	420
Aug.	59,568	7,436	50,299	—	830	5,996	20,884	2,272	36,182	1,744	50,973	6,019	612
Sept.	59,331	6,231	56,029	—	445	6,008	17,842	2,321	40,182	764	54,691	6,019	882
Oct. 1	59,566	10,659	54,502	—	436	6,008	19,422	1,867	44,182	839	52,936	6,019	529
8	59,722	9,583	55,827	—	430	6,009	19,730	1,956	44,182	525	53,350	6,019	477
15	60,193	12,742	55,742	—	785	6,009	19,403	1,387	52,182	630	50,000	6,019	555
22	60,060	7,827	62,352	—	462	6,009	19,739	1,490	52,182	937	50,464	6,019	542
29	60,484	10,159	63,187	—	322	6,009	31,992	1,376	42,132	745	51,512	6,019	1,058

● On and after 20th August, 1948, overseas assets and liabilities converted to N.Z. currency at rate, £Stg.100 = £N.Z.100; previously £Stg.100 = £N.Z.124.
* Prior to 1950 the figures for "Other Exchange" are included under "Other Assets".
† Held temporarily pending transfer to Wool Retention Accounts at trading banks. See text page 19 of February, 1951, issue.

II—TRADING BANKS

(£N.Z. thousands)

Liabilities and Assets

Average of Monthly Figures:	LIABILITIES (in New Zealand)				ASSETS					Unexercised Overdraft Authorities
	Demand	Time		Total Demand and Time Liabilities	Bankers' Cash*	Net O'seas Assets	Securities		Advances and Discounts	
		Wool Retention Accounts‡	Other				Govt.	Other		
1945	99,836	—	31,634	131,470	52,402	13,647	29,335	2,473	51,618	40,274
1946	117,071	—	34,414	151,485	67,794	12,541	26,168	2,293	58,342	45,041
1947	128,115	—	37,870	165,984	66,041	13,295	20,913	2,124	76,247	46,669
1948●	138,211	—	40,403	178,614	68,814	13,464	16,953	1,942	86,470	50,650
1949	150,699	—	39,016	189,715	86,120	14,526	12,856	1,813	81,981	57,686
1950	167,526	—	39,787	207,313	86,674	17,362	11,730	1,677	94,065	64,178
1951	196,663	19,589	39,815	256,068	83,278	27,276	11,716	1,527	133,079	72,230
Last Wednesday in Month:										
1951—Sept.	194,575	29,962	39,781	264,317	97,276	18,802	11,715	1,499	133,030	70,061
Oct.	188,055	30,736	41,093	259,884	91,572	14,108	11,715	1,495	143,227	67,347
Nov.	186,477	31,726	40,364	258,567	85,554	13,401	11,715	1,485	147,336	68,482
Dec.	190,265	32,088	40,125	262,478	70,941	15,680	11,715	1,483	154,456	65,282
1952—Jan.	195,143	31,752	39,398	266,294	77,901	19,868	11,714	1,446	159,266	67,294
Feb.	197,216	30,756	39,382	267,354	68,360	22,694	11,714	1,432	166,164	66,883
Mar.	189,901	30,207	47,730	267,838	38,465	22,101	11,714	1,405	187,259	64,192
Apr.	192,133	29,446	39,091	260,670	46,018	17,796	11,714	1,389	186,623	63,755
May	193,481	29,062	39,013	261,557	53,922	18,213	11,714	1,379	179,862	69,937
June	192,186	28,672	38,573	259,430	56,753	19,526	11,714	1,376	173,056	68,825
July	181,615	28,093	37,904	247,612	55,860	16,622	11,687	1,285	171,224	67,700
Aug.	177,440	27,757	38,629	243,825	60,678	13,408	11,687	1,272	164,173	70,648
Sept.	179,978	27,422	38,961	246,360	66,385	12,350	11,687	1,269	158,922	70,246

* Bankers' Cash includes Notes and Coin, and Balances at Reserve Bank. ‡ See text pages 19 and 67 of February and May, 1951, issues respectively.
● On and after 20th August, 1948, overseas assets and liabilities converted to N.Z. currency at rate, £Stg.100 = £N.Z.100; previously £Stg.100 = £N.Z.124.

III—FOREIGN EXCHANGE

1. Net Overseas Assets*

(£N.Z. thousands)

Last Wednesday in Month:	1949	1950			1951			1952		
	Total	Reserve Bank	Trading Banks	Total	Reserve Bank	Trading Banks	Total	Reserve Bank	Trading Banks	Total
Jan.	**64,809**	46,862	16,498	**63,360**	58,413	32,482	**90,895**	58,490	19,868	**78,359**
Feb.	**69,865**	49,179	18,125	**67,304**	65,198	34,053	**99,251**	56,670	22,694	**79,364**
Mar.	**74,975**	54,076	20,100	**74,175**	68,254	31,504	**99,758**	56,662	22,101	**78,764**
Apr.	**77,728**	58,362	23,924	**82,285**	72,410	30,000	**102,410**	57,035	17,796	**74,831**
May	**82,250**	65,607	23,634	**89,241**	80,410	34,018	**114,428**	58,898	18,213	**77,111**
June	**79,987**	68,411	18,605	**87,016**	83,824	39,492	**123,316**	55,062	19,526	**74,588**
July	**78,037**	67,340	16,169	**83,509**	83,454	40,059	**123,513**	52,886	16,622	**69,507**
Aug.	**71,747**	66,099	12,302	**78,402**	94,150	23,712	**117,862**	55,391	13,408	**68,799**
Sept.	**65,998**	57,635	13,374	**71,009**	91,914	18,802	**110,716**	52,456	12,350	**64,806**
Oct.	**62,165**	54,916	13,927	**68,843**	83,855	14,108	**97,963**			
Nov.	**60,102**	53,871	9,670	**63,541**	72,947	13,401	**86,347**			
Dec.	**59,738**†	50,971†	22,013†	**72,984**†	66,123†	15,680†	**81,803**†			

* Foreign exchange and overseas investments held by the New Zealand banking system in respect of New Zealand business, less overseas liabilities. The Reserve Bank figures include not only sterling exchange as formerly, but also other foreign exchange holdings and overseas investments. † Last Wednesday before Christmas.

(£N.Z. thousands)

2. Foreign Exchange Transactions of New Zealand Banking System

Calendar Month	1951					1952				
	RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS		Balance of Transactions	RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS		Balance of Transactions
	Exports	Other	Imports*	Other		Exports	Other	Imports*	Other	
Jan.	30,042	2,125	13,938	3,027	+15,202	20,368	2,272	27,296	2,072	— 6,728
Feb.	26,044	1,509	16,207	2,813	+ 8,532	24,674	4,589	25,276	2,949	+ 1,038
Mar.	15,546	2,188	14,773	2,485	+ 476	24,381	2,564	24,777	4,700	— 2,531
April	18,810	1,544	13,428	2,973	+ 3,953	18,967	3,208	20,704	3,434	— 1,963
May	23,626	1,484	12,765	2,357	+ 9,988	21,818	2,594	20,003	2,973	+ 1,436
June	26,862	1,995	12,976	3,220	+12,660	13,593	1,983	20,203	3,146	— 7,773
July	21,429	2,007	15,498	7,067	+ 871	13,927	2,438	19,034	2,983	— 5,652
Aug.	17,083	2,135	21,287	3,425	— 5,494	14,761	1,905	16,257	2,982	— 2,573
Sept.	15,322	1,771	21,842	2,524	— 7,273	12,177	2,245	15,761	2,488	— 3,828
Oct.	19,707	2,025	26,959	3,479	— 8,706					
Nov.	18,189	995	26,853	2,898	—10,569					
Dec.	21,188	2,510	23,629	3,653	— 3,584					
Total	**253,847**	**22,287**	**220,153**	**39,923**	**+16,057**					

* Includes estimated payments for Government imports.

IV—NEW ZEALAND OVERSEAS TRADE

1. Exports and Imports by Countries

EXPORTS†

Source: Customs Department

Calendar Year	United Kingdom		Australia		Canada		United States		All Countries
	£N.Z.000	%	£N.Z.000	%	£N.Z.000	%	£N.Z.000	%	£N.Z.000
1939	46,689	80.4	2,256	3.9	964	1.7	2,847	4.9	**58,049**
1943	46,368	64.5	2,849	4.0	4,535	6.3	6,385	8.9	**71,863**
1944	55,427	71.3	3,093	4.0	1,940	2.5	5,063	6.5	**77,787**
1945	58,643	71.8	4,195	5.1	2,251	2.8	7,985	9.8	**81,631**
1946	70,924	70.0	3,631	3.6	2,803	2.8	9,716	9.6	**101,302**
1947	98,678	76.2	4,096	3.2	3,060	2.4	8,174	6.3	**129,406**
1948	107,922	73.0	3,956	2.7	2,991	2.0	7,273	4.9	**147,823**
1949	107,710	73.1	3,753	2.5	2,196	1.5	5,508	3.7	**147,290**
1950	121,685	66.2	4,779	2.6	3,557	1.9	18,387	10.0	**183,753**
1951	142,366	57.4	5,111	2.1	8,565	3.5	28,859	11.6	**248,131**

IMPORTS (BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)*

Calendar Year	United Kingdom		Australia		Canada		United States		All Countries
	£N.Z.000	%	£N.Z.000	%	£N.Z.000	%	£N.Z.000	%	£N.Z.000
1939	23,134	46.8	6,419	13.0	4,377	8.9	5,613	11.4	**49,387**
1943	32,616	34.3	10,160	10.7	11,455	12.0	34,889	36.6	**95,242**
1944	34,883	40.4	10,277	11.9	5,105	5.9	27,851	32.2	**86,397**
1945	19,843	36.0	8,326	15.1	5,094	9.2	13,065	23.7	**55,088**
1946	34,187	47.8	10,424	14.6	4,657	6.5	11,745	16.4	**71,571**
1947	55,039	42.8	14,942	11.6	11,609	9.0	23,329	18.1	**128,725**
1948	67,089	52.3	14,194	11.1	6,898	5.4	13,822	10.8	**128,201**
1949	65,999	55.1	15,315	12.8	4,636	3.9	11,512	9.6	**119,713**
1950	94,897	60.1	19,030	12.1	3,566	2.3	11,461	7.3	**157,896**
1951	110,720	53.6	21,215	10.3	6,138	3.0	19,298	9.3	**206,463**

† Include small quantities of re-exports. * Imports include defence materials and equipment; also lend-lease supplies up to 1946.

IV—NEW ZEALAND OVERSEAS TRADE

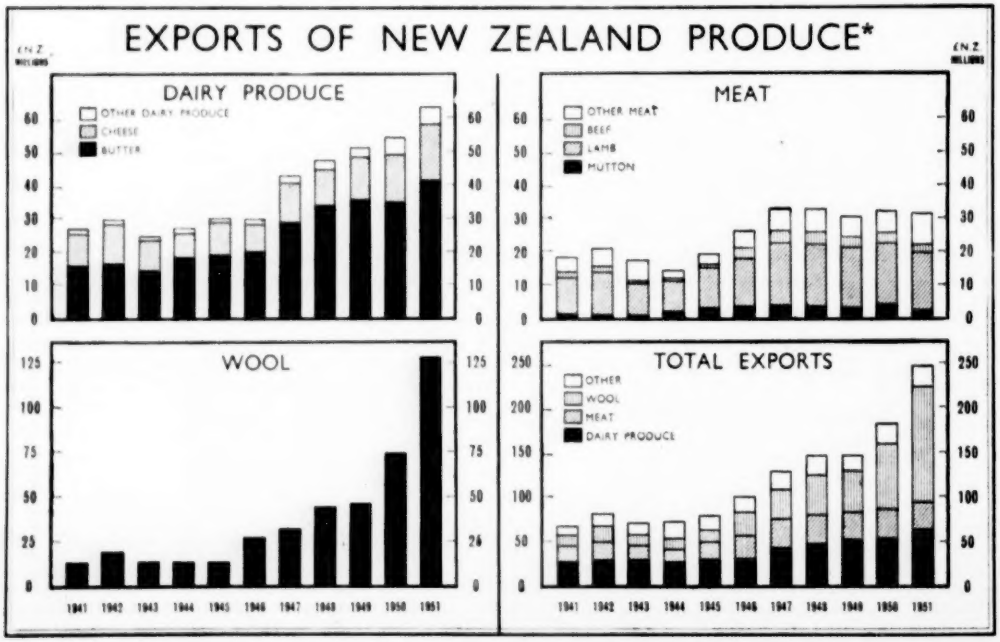
2. Exports of New Zealand Produce*

Source: Census and Statistics Department

Calendar Year	Butter		Cheese		All Dairy Produce †	Mutton		Lamb		Beef		All Meat †
	Tons 000	£NZ000	Tons 000	£NZ000	£NZ000	Tons 000	£NZ000	Tons 000	£NZ000	Tons 000	£NZ000	£NZ000
1939	122.2	16,111	83.9	5,870	**22,452**	61.8	1,968	138.9	9,152	49.9	1,761	**16,423**
1944	115.3	18,553	77.7	7,444	**26,619**	54.8	1,840	136.2	9,644	3.0	138	**14,353**
1945	103.5	19,278	87.4	9,519	**29,952**	73.2	2,792	166.1	12,335	21.5	1,122	**19,437**
1946	101.8	19,841	75.7	8,448	**29,617**	78.3	3,413	173.4	14,548	55.0	2,977	**26,325**
1947	127.6	28,836	87.0	11,621	**42,535**	76.3	4,088	179.2	18,470	61.2	3,931	**32,323**
1948	135.6	33,758	75.6	11,197	**47,839**	66.1	3,651	183.2	18,267	59.6	3,578	**32,156**
1949	147.6	35,450	93.9	12,674	**51,861**	66.9	3,535	190.0	17,947	51.1	2,922	**30,439**
1950	137.4	34,856	99.9	14,211	**53,685**	68.2	4,242	185.7	18,466	50.6	2,990	**32,169**
1951	147.1	41,362	106.6	16,498	**63,329**	49.2	2,575	159.5	17,238	36.3	2,430	**31,303**

Calendar Year	Wool		Sheep-skins		Other Hides and Skins ‡	Tallow		Grass and Clover Seeds		Gold		Total Exports *
	Tons 000	£NZ000	000	£NZ000	£NZ000	Tons 000	£NZ000	Tons 000	£NZ000	Ounces	£NZ000	£NZ000
1939	123.8	11,666	15,157	1,460	1,080	29.1	457	2.3	285	176,370	1,629	**57,448**
1944	84.2	12,711	15,240	2,387	2,134	26.6	608	7.9	1,453	138,048	1,424	**71,682**
1945	74.2	12,661	15,229	2,402	2,606	30.8	844	8.3	1,795	121,084	1,263	**78,516**
1946	163.1	26,593	15,478	2,491	3,253	24.7	1,063	7.5	1,942	111,531	1,185	**100,307**
1947	167.5	31,933	17,040	6,014	4,369	25.7	2,354	7.4	1,663	98,557	1,035	**127,713**
1948	188.0	44,496	17,158	5,658	3,815	20.1	2,154	8.7	1,701	58,400	609	**146,469**
1949	191.8	46,553	17,415	3,856	2,824	25.4	2,599	8.1	1,523	63,854	608	**146,112**
1950	175.9	74,653	17,461	6,736	3,260	29.6	3,217	8.2	2,084	110,486	1,311	**182,342**
1951	141.5	128,176	14,705	9,033	3,828	29.7	2,553	4.4	1,246	68,929	844	**246,394**

* Excludes small quantities of re-exports. † Includes small classes not listed. ‡ Cattle, calf, rabbit and other, n.e.i.



* Excludes small quantities of re-exports.

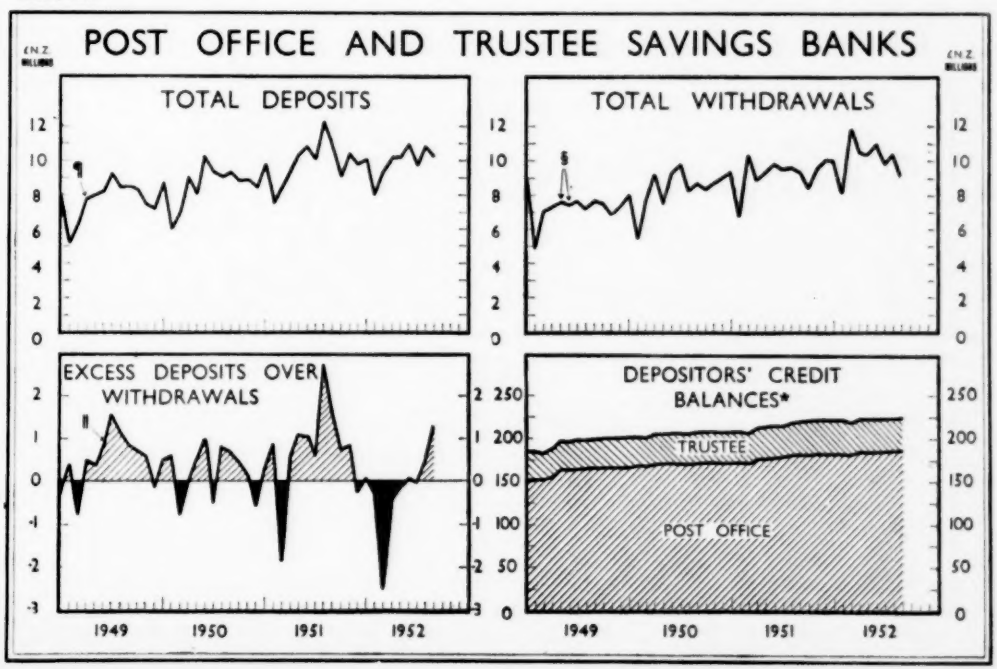
V—SAVINGS BANKS‡

Deposits and Withdrawals

(£N.Z. thousands) Source: Census and Statistics Department

Year ended 31st March	Post Office					Trustee				
	Deposits	Withdrawals	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals	Interest Credited 31st March	Depositors' Credit Balances	Deposits	Withdrawals	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals	Interest Credited 31st March	Depositors' Credit Balances
1947	72,381	62,747	9,633	3,094	**141,242**	17,306	14,698	2,608	678	**30,540**
1948	72,553	68,660	3,893	3,307	**148,442**	16,137	15,622	514	724	**31,778**
1949	70,691	67,723	2,968	3,439	**154,849**	15,994	15,748	246	747	**32,771**
1950	77,963	73,306	4,657	3,821	***170,982**	17,616	16,234	1,381	791	**34,943**
1951	86,395	85,190	1,205	3,915	**176,103**	20,720	19,610	1,110	839	**36,893**
1952	98,206	93,749	4,457	4,080	**184,639**	22,937	22,373	564	877	**38,334**
Monthly:										
1951—Sept.	7,399	6,773	626		**182,310***	1,724	1,615	109		**38,328***
Oct.	8,442	7,669	773		**183,083***	1,933	1,885	48		**38,376***
Nov.	8,006	8,119	— 112†		**182,971***	1,809	1,946	—137†		**38,239***
Dec.	8,211	8,087	124		**183,095***	1,877	1,960	— 83†		**38,156***
1952—Jan.	6,411	6,546	— 134†		**182,960***	1,481	1,653	—172†		**37,984***
Feb.	7,602	9,620	—2,018†		**180,942***	1,774	2,280	—506†		**37,478***
Mar.	8,235	8,618	— 383†	4,080	**184,639**	1,911	1,933	— 22†	877	**38,334**
Apr.	8,314	8,353	— 39†		**184,600***	1,907	1,983	— 76†		**38,258***
May	8,885	8,830	55		**184,655***	2,056	2,045	11		**38,269***
June	7,950	7,972	— 22†		**184,633***	1,842	1,838	4		**38,273***
July	8,814	8,432	382		**185,015***	2,053	1,928	125		**38,398***
Aug.	8,457	7,231	1,226		**186,241***	1,790	1,747	43		**38,441***
Sept.	8,635	7,799	835		**187,076**					

‡ Excluding National Savings throughout and War Gratuity Accounts up to and including March, 1949. * Excluding interest accrued but not credited.
† Excess of withdrawals over deposits.
✱ Includes £7,655,000 representing £11,448,000 transferred on 1st April, 1949, from War Gratuity Accounts, less withdrawals during April and May, 1949, relating to these accounts, amounting to £3,793,000. These amounts are excluded from the deposits and withdrawals figures for the year ended 31st March, 1950.



¶ Excluding £11,448,000 transferred from former War Gratuity Accounts.
§ Excluding transactions relating to former War Gratuity Accounts.
‖ Excluding withdrawals from former War Gratuity Accounts.
* Excluding interest accrued but not credited.

VI—SHARE PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND

1. INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS

(Base: average prices in each group in 1938=1000) *Source: Census and Statistics Department*

Group	YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE							
	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Frozen Meat	920	1803	1975	2088	2049	2041	2324	1938
Woollens	980	1864	1980	1982	1925	1904	1967	1840
Gas	914	907	899	888	873	902	887	731
Timber	1032	1506	1600	1626	1502	1551	2068	2028
Minerals	948	1085	1136	1329	1322	1358	1445	1403
Miscellaneous Industrial (including Breweries)	980	1350	1429	1428	1340	1372	1527	1362
All Industrial Groups	963	1333	1409	1452	1391	1417	1573	1414
Banks	950	1103	1268	1224	1105	1127	1279	1116
Insurance	958	1847	1872	1813	1736	1871	2201	2186
Loan and Agency	925	1319	1649	1722	1699	1849	2505	2306
Miscellaneous Other	996	1714	1929	1898	1880	1915	2157	2156
All Finance, etc., Groups	958	1513	1680	1644	1572	1654	1946	1871
All Groups Combined	960	1425	1545	1548	1481	1536	1759	1643

(Base: 1938=1000)

2. ALL GROUPS INDEX

Month	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
January	951	1415	1521	1575	1487	1562	1830	1608
February	947	1465	1567	1545	1470	1592	1831	1495
March	935	1449	1589	1501	1449	1593	1824	1515
April	930	1466	1628	1515	1442	1590	1806	1496
May	956	1499	1603	1541	1466	1602	1812	1497
June	940	1504	1588	1548	1445	1646	1830	1478
July	954	1521	1593	1541	1447	1629	1818	1491
August	940	1532	1525	1492	1459	1656	1804	1495
September	927	1494	1526	1493	1466	1681	1809	
October	953	1473	1553	1495	1473	1700	1802	
November	987	1505	1575	1499	1483	1732	1722	
December	998	1514*	1575*	1494*	1518*	1781*	1665*	
Annual Average	952	1486	1570	1520	1467	1647	1796	

* Interpolated.

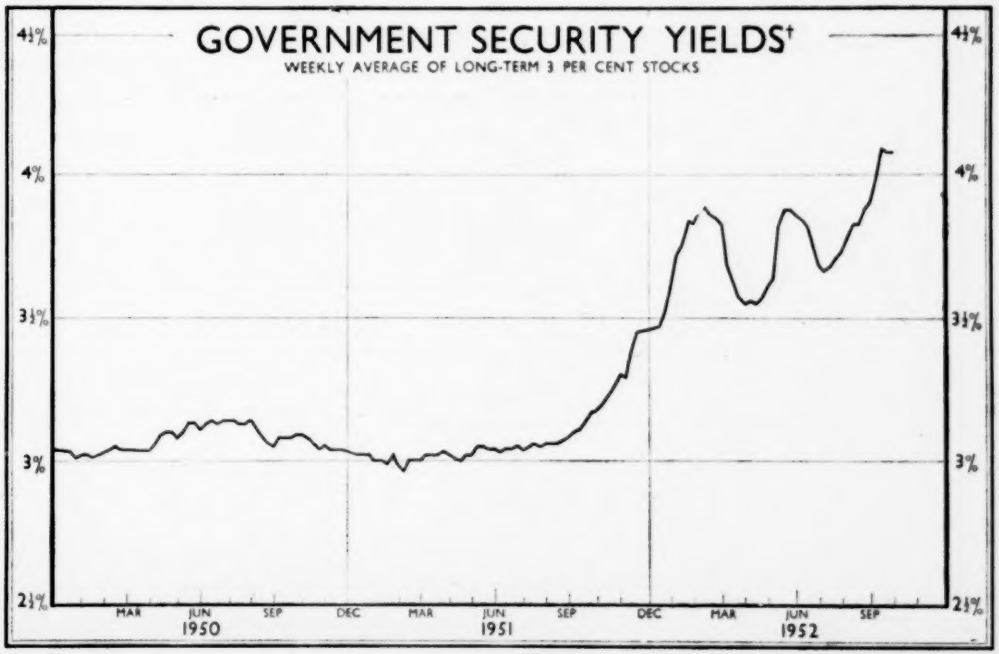
VII—BANK DEBITS AND VELOCITY OF CIRCULATION*

	1938	1950				1951				1952			
	Index of Velocity of Circulation (Base: 1938 =100)	Free Deposits (£N.Z. Millions)	Bank Debits (£N.Z. Millions)	Index of Bank Debits (Base: 1938 = 100)	Index of Velocity of Circulation (Base: 1938 = 100)	Free Deposits (£N.Z. Millions)	Bank Debits (£N.Z. Millions)	Index of Bank Debits (Base: 1938 = 100)	Index of Velocity of Circulation (Base: 1938 = 100)	Free Deposits (£N.Z. Millions)	Bank Debits (£N.Z. Millions)	Index of Bank Debits (Base: 1938 = 100)	Index of Velocity of Circulation (Base: 1938 = 100)
January	**91**	150.8	202.4	260	**55**	180.5	296.0	381	**67**	184.3	313.7	403	**70**
February	**103**	159.1	241.3	310	**62**	186.4	309.8	398	**68**	188.2	358.6	461	**78**
March	**123**	156.8	287.5	370	**75**	179.4	313.5	403	**72**	178.0	386.3	497	**89**
April	**99**	162.7	214.0	275	**54**	186.3	297.7	383	**66**	182.8	315.8	406	**71**
May	**90**	166.0	263.0	338	**65**	198.2	297.2	382	**62**	184.9	311.6	401	**69**
June	**93**	162.9	243.2	313	**61**	203.8	296.6	381	**60**	181.3	279.5	359	**63**
July	**93**	155.5	215.9	278	**57**	195.4	310.8	400	**65**	176.3	297.7	383	**69**
August	**94**	152.1	235.9	303	**64**	185.1	299.1	385	**66**	171.6	269.6	347	**65**
September	**92**	151.1	214.6	276	**58**	183.1	288.6	371	**65**	169.6	271.9	350	**66**
October	**101**	152.0	233.4	300	**63**	182.8	332.0	427	**75**				
November	**102**	153.6	254.1	327	**63**	180.1	310.7	399	**71**				
December	**120**	168.6	320.9	412	**78**	180.8	305.0	392	**69**				
Monthly Average	**100**	157.3	243.8	313	**64**	186.8	304.7	392	**67**				

NOTE.—**Free Deposits:** Monthly average of weekly totals of trading banks' non-interest bearing deposits, excluding Government deposits and Wool Retention balances.
Bank Debits: Estimated total bank debits, excluding Government debits. Totals include cheques drawn against overdrawn accounts as well as debits against free deposit accounts.
Velocity of Circulation: Total monthly debits divided by the monthly average of free deposits.
* For monthly averages 1935 to 1949 see page 123 of the November, 1950, issue of the "Statistical Summary".

VIII—GOVERNMENT SECURITY YIELDS†

Average of Weekly Figures	SHORT-TERM		MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM		
	2½% 1953	3% 1952-55	3% 1957-60	3% 1961-63	3% 1962-64	3% 1963-65
Calendar Year						
1949	2.74	2.94	2.99	3.01	3.01	3.00
1950	2.80	3.02	3.06	3.08	3.08	3.07
1951	2.79	3.01	3.07	3.09	3.08	3.08
Monthly:						
1951—Jan.	2.66	3.05	2.98	3.03	3.01	3.01
Feb.	2.63	2.96	2.97	2.99	2.99	2.99
Mar.	2.65	2.97	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.98
Apr.	2.80	3.00	3.03	3.02	3.02	3.02
May	2.83	2.93	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.02
June	2.82	3.01	3.02	3.05	3.05	3.06
July	2.89	2.97	3.04	3.05	3.05	3.04
Aug.	3.04	2.98	3.05	3.05	3.04	3.05
Sept.	2.91	2.97	3.06	3.07	3.06	3.06
Oct.	2.95	3.02	3.12	3.12	3.14	3.13
Nov.	2.58	3.12	3.20	3.26	3.26	3.24
Dec.	2.67	3.19	3.38	3.41	3.39	3.39
1952—Jan.	2.86	3.39	3.53	3.56	3.55	3.52
Feb.	3.56	3.69	3.86	3.78	3.76	3.72
Mar.	3.89	3.83	3.95	3.88	3.83	3.77
Apr.	3.45	3.51	3.65	3.60	3.62	3.57
May	3.46	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.57	3.52
June	3.85	3.80	3.87	3.90	3.83	3.77
July	3.83	3.79	3.82	3.83	3.76	3.73
Aug.	3.78	3.73	3.82	3.69	3.69	3.63
Sept.	4.08	3.99	4.03	3.88	3.83	3.78
Oct.	3.96	4.06	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.00



† Yields to final maturity.

IX—GOODS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN NEW ZEALAND

1. VALUE OF GOODS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

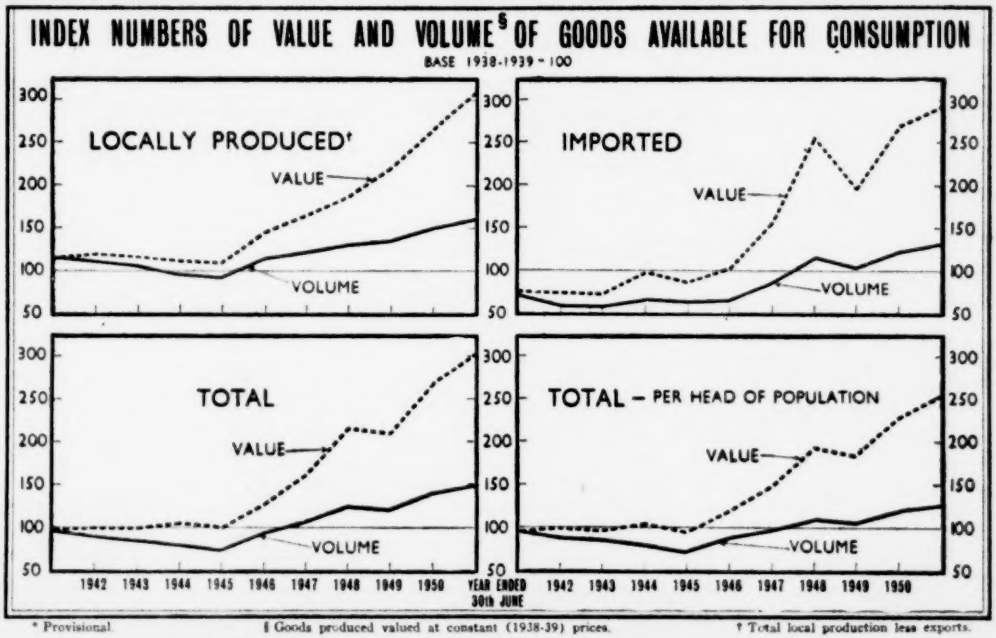
Source: Census and Statistics Department

Year ended 30th June	Local Production.				Imported £m.	Total Available for Consumption £m.	Total Available per head £
	Total £m.	Exported £m.	Available for Consumption £m.	Available per head £			
1939	136.1	58.0	78.1	48.3	56.5	**134.6**	**83.3**
1942	163.8	71.6	92.2	56.5	41.4	**133.6**	**81.9**
1943	170.2	79.7	90.5	55.2	40.8	**131.3**	**80.1**
1944	175.9	89.3	86.6	52.8	54.3	**140.9**	**85.8**
1945	196.7	112.6	84.1	50.3	48.7	**132.8**	**79.4**
1946	200.4	88.4	112.0	64.8	57.5	**169.5**	**98.0**
1947	230.2	101.4	128.8	72.4	88.8	**217.6**	**122.3**
1948	266.3	120.7	145.6	80.1	144.3	**289.9**	**159.6**
1949	292.2	120.9	171.3	92.4	111.2	**282.5**	**152.5**
1950	345.0	137.3	207.7	109.9	151.3	**359.0**	**189.9**
1951*	473.2	232.4	240.8	125.0	164.9	**405.7**	**210.5**

2. INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE AND VOLUME§ OF GOODS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

(Base 1938-39 = 100)

Year ended 30th June	Locally Produced †		Imported		Total		Total per head	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1942	118	110	73	58	99	88	98	87
1943	116	104	72	58	98	85	96	84
1944	111	90	96	66	105	80	103	79
1945	108	82	86	63	99	74	95	72
1946	143	113	102	66	126	93	118	87
1947	165	121	157	86	162	106	147	96
1948	186	129	255	115	215	123	192	109
1949	219	134	197	103	210	121	183	105
1950	266	150	268	122	267	138	227	118
1951*	308	161	292	132	301	149	253	125



* Provisional. § Goods produced valued at constant (1938-39) prices. † Total local production less exports.

THE MATERIAL IN THIS "BULLETIN" WAS PREPARED BY THE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS OFFICE OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND AND PRINTED IN NEW ZEALAND BY WHITCOMBE AND TOMBS LIMITED.